

JUL 6 - 1972

# EAST BAY LABOR JOURNAL

THE ONLY OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF ORGANIZED LABOR IN ALAMEDA COUNTY

Owned, Controlled and Published by Central Labor Council of Alameda County—AFL-CIO and Building and Construction Trades Council of Alameda County—AFL-CIO

VOLUME XLVI, NUMBER 18

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, JULY 7, 1972

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## East Bay Kaiser facilities struck

### Workers to ban unsafe jobs at Shell

Workers at the Shell Martinez refinery, charging that management has assigned individuals to dangerous jobs for which they are not qualified, have declared a "fire and safety strike" against grave job accident hazards, their union disclosed.

"Our members have declared their intention to refuse any work which is unsafe, including firefighting," said President Jake Jacobs of Oil Workers Local 1-5.

The action followed Shell's suspension of 20 union members, threatening them with firing for refusing to do unsafe work, work under unsafe conditions or handle jobs for which they are not trained.

Local 1-5 has filed charges with the National Labor Relations Board and the new Occupational Health & Safety Administration and the Martinez

MORE on page 8

### from the EDITOR'S CHAIR

#### It's big brother

The news lately has been full of Big Brother's running battle with the Constitution.

Sometimes he wins, sometimes he loses, but he seems to win the big ones.

Like a couple of weeks ago, the Supreme Court said the government couldn't tap your phone or bug your office on its suspicion you may be subversive.

That was a defeat for Big Brother, it says here, although the government could still put a legal bug on you if it could persuade a judge to OK it.

With the caliber of some of the judges the present administration has been appointing, that need not be hard to do.

★ ★ ★

BUT LAST WEEK, the same court said that you can't sue the government if the military has been eavesdropping on you.

It said that, even if the government was acting illegally the people who want to sue can't if their activities haven't been directly suppressed by the bugging.

MORE on page 8



NEWSPAPER GUILD members have had their troubles with police as this scene in Berkeley shows. Berkeley cop pursues Chronicle photographer Vince Maggiora during peace demonstration. Maggiora and another news photographer were beaten. Maggiora's offense was in identifying himself as a newspaperman instead of moving on. (Story on page 8).

### Food prices climb again — as usual

Food prices staged an uprising in May, climbing four-tenths of 1 per cent and nearing February's record figure.

The Nixon administration, whose price "control" has left food costs untouched, reacted by:

1. Lifting restrictions on meat imports on the theory that foreign meat would compete with high prices of American meat, forcing them down.

(Business observers said that result—if it took place—would not arrive for half a year.)

2. Saying it would control wholesale and retail prices of fresh fruit and vegetables, eggs and raw seafood — but not meat whose skyrocketing prices had led the inflation parade.

Prices of the original producers of the four items were not put under Nixon "controls," however, and wholesalers and retailers were allowed to raise their prices if prices to them rose.

The administration action wasn't enough for a number of Congressmen, including two from the East Bay, Ninth District Representative Don Edwards and Fourteenth District Representative Jerome Waldie.

Declaring "it is no longer in the public interest to entrust to the Nixon administration the sole responsibility for combatting inflationary meat prices," Edwards and 32 co-sponsors introduced a bill to roll back meat prices to the April, 1971

levels for 45 days.

Waldie introduced a bill to roll back all food prices to April, 1971 and hold them there for 45 days.

"Every major indicator reveals that food prices, especially beef prices, will rise in June and July," Waldie said.

Despite big headlines as the administration actions were announced by President Nixon himself, the makeup of Nixon

MORE on page 8

### Berkeley city workers vote to strike

Berkeley city employees have set next Wednesday as the date for a strike against a city offer of a less than 3 per cent pay raise and no fringe benefit improvements.

Meanwhile, Hayward city workers won a 6.2 per cent pay-fringe raise package, including what United Public Employees Local 390 said was the first agency shop in any Bay Area city. (Photo page 8)

The agency shop requires that employees who are not union members pay the equivalent of dues and any other union charges to the union which negotiates their pay and working conditions.

If the Berkeley strike takes place, it will involve 250 members of Local 390. They are refuse collectors, Parks and Public Works Department employees,

### Clerical, technical workers walk out at hospitals

Nine hundred clerical and technical workers struck Kaiser East Bay health care facilities last Friday in a dispute over benefits and conditions.

Office & Professional Employees Local 29 charged Kaiser's proposal would give management a doublebarreled saving at employees' expense — eliminating a benefit improvement cost while the Nixon pay board whittled back its pay raise offer.

The employees want substantial improvements in fringe benefits and salary increases, Local 29 Senior Representative Joe Nedham stressed.

The employees walked out at Kaiser hospitals and clinics in Oakland, Richmond and Hayward, the medical plan and bus-

A woman picket was knocked down and suffered bruises Monday when a truck driven by a supervisor bore down on a group of pickets at the Broadway truck entrance of the Oakland Kaiser Hospital, Office & Professional Employees Local 29 reported.

ness offices in Oakland and the Berkeley supply and data processing center. Members of other unions are supporting picket lines.

In a negotiating session on the eve of the strike Kaiser added \$4 a month to its pay raise offer, bringing it to an average \$43 a month.

But Local 29 told management that \$10 of the pay offer was unlikely to get pay board approval, while the same amount added to fringe benefits would fit inside board rules.

Asked to apply more money to fringe benefits, management refused without explanation.

There were no face to face

MORE on page 8

### A/C employees voting this week on settlement

Members of Amalgamated Transit Union Division 192 were voting Thursday on a settlement proposal reached in negotiations with the A/C Transit District.

The proposal was recommended by the union executive committee and was studied by special membership meetings Monday morning and evening.

The more than 1,400 drivers, mechanics and office employee members of Division 192 voted by secret ballot in all work locations.

Union negotiators headed by President Ed Cordeiro met management spokesmen in weekend negotiation sessions at which the management offer was firmed up.

The two-year agreement improves wages and fringes, including health care and dental care. The previous agreement's expiration date was last Friday.

Previously, strike sanction had been voted by the Alameda County Central Labor Council and placed in the hands of Executive Secretary - Treasurer Richard K. Groulx.

The Hayward settlement, ratified last week by the workers and approved by the city council this week, covers 125 maintenance and operations employees in the Water, Public Works, and Parks Department and the city garage.

Besides its agency shop, it grants a 3 per cent pay raise, boosts the city's health care contribution by \$26 per employee per month to a \$46 maximum and provides fully-paid dental care for employees and dependents. The \$46 covers all dependents under Kaiser care and pays almost all dependent care cost under Blue Cross, Varacalli said.

All city personnel rules are incorporated into the agreement so the city cannot change rules except by negotiating with the union.

### OFFICIAL NOTICES

Union meeting notices page 6, union correspondents' columns page 4.



# How to buy How you can learn credit costs

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS

The federal truth in lending law, which became effective in 1969, is probably the most useful legislation recently enacted for consumer protection. The law requires that stores and lenders tell you the annual percentage rate (called APR) on installment purchases, charge accounts and loans. They must give you this information in addition to telling you the amount of finance charge in terms of dollars.

This requirement can be a great help to you. Knowing the annual rates charged by various sources gives you a uniform yardstick to compare finance charges.

You know, for example, that when a bank says it charges a "discount" of \$6 per \$100 on a personal loan, this is a true annual rate of about 12 per cent; that a finance charge of \$12 per \$100 on a used car or household equipment is approximately 24 per cent; that a loan company charge of 3 per cent a month on a declining balance is 36 per cent a year.

You are also able to know that 1½ per cent a month on a "revolving charge" or "junior-budget" account is the equivalent of 18 per cent a year.

THUS, YOU are better able to decide whether you really

want to pay a loan company 30 to 42 per cent to consolidate your other bills or for vacation or Christmas cash.

When you buy a used car or open a department store account, you also have a chance to see that 18 per cent is a lot more than the 11-14 per cent a credit union or bank would charge for a loan to make the same purchase.

Very importantly, you are able to see that you are paying 12, 18, and even higher percentages when your own savings earn only 5 or 5½ per cent in savings accounts and bonds.

Then you can decide whether you might save by using your own cash and paying yourself back each month.

That is, you can know all these things if you make it a point to ask what the "annual percentage rate" or APR is, before you decide how to finance your purchase. Otherwise this law is not much help to you.

You can wind up haggling with a dealer to knock off \$50 on a used car, but pay \$100 to \$200 more for financing. Or you may spend hours comparison-shopping to save \$10-\$15 on a refrigerator but pay \$25-\$35 more for the financing.

AT LEAST ONE survey, by the National Commission on Consumer Finance, has found

that consumers now are more aware of the cost of credit as the result of the truth in lending law.

The commission reported that 38 per cent of people questioned were aware of the rates charged for various types of credit in 1970 compared with only 14 per cent before the law took effect.

The "truth" law also has helped enormously to curb misleading ads. For example, you no longer see consumer-trap ads for used cars saying "\$5 down," or other ads saying "only \$10 a month" without stating the full costs and the annual percentage rate.

Esther Shapiro, consumer specialist for the Michigan Credit Union League, points out the law has given consumer organizations a tool with which to prevent other flagrant abuses such as verbal misrepresentations of the interest rate.

For example, she reports: "Consumers phoning for information on car loan rates are quoted amounts like '7 per cent' and '10 per cent' when the APR is more like 15 or 20 per

cent for used cars.

"But we can and have induced the local Federal Trade Commission representatives to call together auto loan, banking and advertising people to find ways to halt the violations."

And the lenders agree to conform "because they know the law."

BUT MRS. SHAPIRO feels that more education of the public is needed to make sure consumers are not misled by verbal representations. The Federal Reserve Board, which administers truth in lending, especially should undertake such education, Mrs. Shapiro feels.

She cites a survey by Lewis Mandel of the University of Michigan Survey Research Center. It found that before the truth in lending law, borrowers could estimate the interest rate they paid on a car loan with approximately 45 per cent accuracy. In 1971, after the law went into effect, the accuracy went up to 53 per cent.

Mandel feels this is not enough of a gain. He believes the problem is that most people

do not have enough understanding of what the interest rate is and how it affects their costs, to make them remember it when it is disclosed to them.

Just knowing the annual percentage rate is not enough, Mandel says. You also have to know about the availability of different sources of credit, and the variation rates charged.

MANY CONSUMERS do have a tendency to worry more about how much a month they have to pay than about how much interest they are charged.

This tendency, or the desire to save the trouble of shopping for credit, is what makes it possible for some lenders and dealers to charge high rates, and it also gives ammunition to those who oppose controls on credit costs. They say, "See? Consumers don't want to bother."

But the real fact of life is that it's as important nowadays to comparison-shop for credit as for the article itself. You actually may find a greater variation in the finance charge than in the price of the washer, TV set or car.

(Copyright 1972)

## Bishop backs Farah strike as labor urges boycott

A Catholic bishop in El Paso voiced strong support for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers strike against the Farah Manufacturing Co.

Organized labor has urged consumers not to buy slacks and sportswear produced by the huge firm until it settles the strike by offering fair wages and conditions assuring fair treatment of workers.

Bishop Sidney M. Metzger wrote the strikers that "the church has to defend demands of social justice — the dignity of man, the dignity of labor and the right of workers to a living wage."

The workers struck May 8 in El Paso and San Antonio after a number of active union supporters were fired by Farah, one of the world's largest manufacturers of men's slacks and sportswear.

The walkout spread to plants at Victoria, Texas, and Las Cruces and Albuquerque, New Mexico.

"In justice," Bishop Metzger told the strikers, "you are entitled to a living wage and . . . you have a right to collective bargaining to receive this living wage."

Earlier, AFL-CIO President George Meany urged all trade unionists to support the struggle by boycotting Farah products.

The strikers, mostly Mexican-Americans, also received a pledge of support for the boycott from two human rights groups in Philadelphia.

A joint statement by James H. Jones, president of the Negro Trade Union Leadership Council, and Albert Atcovitz, chairman of the Jewish Labor Committee, pledged "full support to the goals of this humanitarian campaign."

"A victory for the Farah workers would mean America would be that much the better," they said.

## Fedders, Norge boycott asked

The International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers has asked consumers not to buy Norge refrigerators and other products of the Fedders company where workers struck in February against pay cuts. Fedders' products include air conditioners.

Although Fedders made record products of \$19,000,000 last year, IUE President Paul Jennings said, it asked for cuts in the incentive system which would reduce wages about 50 cents per hour while increasing production 8 per cent.

The company also asked elimination of seven paid holidays, reduction of night shift pay by 17 cents per hour and elimination of life insurance for retirees.

And the firm wanted a "management's right" clause allowing it to fire workers at will, the union said.

The 2,600 IUE members at Fedders in Edison, New Jersey, struck February 24. The union urged support of its boycott to bring the company to the bargaining table so a fair settlement could be reached.

## They write Consumers Union

### Drain cleaner hazard to kids

(Following are letters by readers to Consumers Union's publication Consumer Reports and CU's answer:)

#### Potent stuff

As much as I now hate to admit it, I had been taking the same "mind your own business" stand as the Ames, Iowa, grocers you mentioned in the March issue Follow-up on liquid drain cleaners. Why take these products off the shelf? They work, and they are certainly a lot cheaper than calling a plumber for a simple clogged drain.

Even the cases you cited from the University of Kansas Medical Center didn't faze me. The small amounts of liquid drain cleaner that these kids swallowed must not have been really that small, I figured, to do that much damage. Besides, "small" is a relative term; out of the huge bottles that liquid drain cleaners come in, "small" could mean as much as an ounce.

But last night I learned better when I chanced on an abstract of an article in a back issue of the New York State Pharmacist, enclosed.

When I read that, I got sick inside. If the companies won't stop producing these products, and the store owners won't take them off their shelves, maybe putting a little scare into the buying public will do the trick. It sure worked for me!

Bronx, N.Y.

(The abstract tells of a 12-year-old boy who dropped a teaspoon into a wash basin containing water and Liquid of cough syrup. His throat was and then used it to take a dose of cough syrup. His throat was so badly scarred that he required 29 esophageal dilations over a period of eight months before he could eat solid food without difficulty. Another abstract said that residue of Liquid-Plumber in the bottle cap is enough to destroy the esophagus.)

#### Cooking oil perils

Let me add a postscript to your article on fondue pots (Consumer Reports, March 1972) about the danger of heating oil with the lid on the pot. My wife recently heated some peanut oil in our fondue pot on the electric range.

Unfortunately, she placed the lid on the pot and her attention was distracted to something else. When I saw the pot smoking, I picked it up and removed the lid. The smoking oil burst into flames the instant that the air reached it. I was severely burned and the burning oil set the kitchen floor afire.

The lesson should be obvious. Never heat cooking oil in a closed container; the oil heats up faster, as does water, in a covered container, and the lid delays your seeing the smoke that would warn you that the oil is too hot. I hope that others will benefit from this experience.

Augusta, Ga.

We hope so, too. Cooking oil demands respect. Evidently you were able to heat the oil to about 680 degrees Fahrenheit, a temperature at which peanut oil will spontaneously burst into flame when exposed to oxygen. If the oil had been in an uncovered pot, clouds of dark smoke would have warned you long before the oil reached that temperature. Since you must heat oil in an uncovered pot, take one other precaution; make sure that the pot has no water in it. On heating, any moisture will turn to steam under the blanket of oil, and the steam may erupt through the oil with enough force to spray scalding oil onto bystanders.

#### Grape juice of wrath

I've sent you this can of Welch's Grape Juice Concentrate because I think it cheats the public. In large letters on

the can is printed "Concentrated Grape Juice." To the left of this in smaller but prominent lettering the words "New Family Size . . . makes ½ Gallon" are printed. When I got the can home, I found that I had been tricked. In small letters, instructions were given for reconstituting the concentrate. I could make ½ gallon of "delicious grape beverage" by adding three cans of water to the contents of the can. Or I could make "grape juice" by adding only one can of cold water. So, it turned out that I would have to settle for only one quart of what they call "grape juice." Is there any standard which regulates whether a product may be called a juice or must be called a beverage? I believe that is misrepresentation.

Oberlin, Ohio

The Food and Drug Administration has standards of identity that specify dilution ratios for frozen concentrated orange and lemon juice, but none for grape juice. CU would nonetheless agree that the Welch's label is misleading. A remedy may be at hand under the misbranding provisions of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act; CU has sent the offending can and a copy of our reader's letter on to FDA for possible action.

#### EAST BAY LABOR JOURNAL

Owned and Published every Friday by Central Labor and Building and Construction Trades Councils of Alameda County 1622 E. 12th STREET, OAKLAND, CA. 94606 TELEPHONE (415) 261-3900

Second-Class postage paid at Oakland, Ca. Subscription Rates—One year \$7.50; Single Copies 10 Cents. Special Rates to Unions Subscribing in a body.

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POSTMASTER: PLEASE SEND CHANGE OF ADDRESS NOTICES, FORM 3579, TO 1622 EAST TWELFTH STREET, OAKLAND, CALIF. 94606.



## 5,000,000 jobless don't agree

A 6 per cent unemployment rate isn't too high for the National Association of Manufacturers. The NAM's chief economist and vice president, George Hagedorn, thinks it may be a healthy sign that the nation's jobless rate has been stuck close to 6 per cent for more than 18 months.

Hagedorn suggests in the NAM publication that "a fair-

ly stable unemployment rate of about 6 per cent is a reasonable norm for an economy in which economic growth is taking place but in which inflation is being gradually decelerated."

He said government action could bring unemployment down to 4 per cent, but to do so "might overheat the economy."

## Unionists aid flood victims

Disaster-trained AFL-CIO Community Service staffers assigned to the Red Cross worked around the clock to aid victims of the flash floods that devastated Rapid City, South Dakota.

Wallace Nelson, labor director for the Heartland Division of the Red Cross, Omaha, Ne-

braska was in the first group of the Red Cross teams to arrive in Rapid City.

Nelson, a member of the Painters, and a skilled disaster worker, was joined by A. B. Smith, Red Cross liaison with AFL-CIO in the Midwest.

Tom Kioussis, of the Theatrical Stage Employees and labor director of the Northeast Ohio Division of the Red Cross, is in Rapid City serving as a case-worker in direct assistance to victims.

In a letter to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, E. Roland Harisan, chairman of the Red Cross, stated, "Red Cross disaster funds are depleted." In describing the magnitude of the disaster in Rapid City, Harisan noted that a national special disaster fund effort of \$5,000,000 was underway.

South Dakota AFL-CIO President Clifford W. Shrader told AFL-CIO Community Service Director Leo Perlis that he and his office are working in support of the program of help to the victims. Other state federations, particularly those adjoining South Dakota, have been enlisted in the program of help.

## 1,500 shift to Oil Workers

A total of 1,500 workers have shifted from unaffiliated union to representation by the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers in elections at three plants.

In a National Labor Relations Board election at a Union Carbide plastics and chemical plant in Bound Brook, New Jersey, OCAW received 541 votes to 506 for the independent union from among 1,250 hourly workers eligible to vote.

At Penn Drake Refining Co. in Petrolia, Pennsylvania, an independent union representing 192 employees conducted its own election on affiliation with OCAW, which received 102 votes against 35.

An unaffiliated union representing 85 members at a Texaco terminal in Pennsauken, New Jersey, voted 46 to 16 in favor of joining OCAW.

## BTC contracts

New Alameda County Building Trades Council contracts reported to the last BTC meeting are with Eulis P. Bradshaw, B & W Acoustics, Central Valley Plastering Company, Inc.; Coy Sanders Construction and Spencer & Jones.

## Health checks

Free tests for tuberculosis and free breathing tests and health tests for adults will be available through Thursday, July 20 in the Tuberculosis & Health Association Chestmobile at Eighth and Webster Streets, Oakland.

# Randolph wins highest AFL-CIO honor

A. Philip Randolph, veteran union leader and fighter for civil rights, received the AFL-CIO's highest honor, the Murray-Green Award.

Randolph, chief founder of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and an AFL-CIO vice president since 1955, was given the honor at the close of the AFL-CIO's 16th annual Conference on Community Services in Washington.

He joined the ranks of such other noted recipients as Eleanor Roosevelt, Dr. Jonas Salk, General Omar Bradley and Harry S. Truman.

The award, which carries a \$5,000 grant, was established by the AFL-CIO to salute persons who have inspired others to work for the common good.

It is a memorial to Philip Murray and William Green who headed the CIO and the AFL respectively at the time of their deaths.

Randolph received a standing ovation from the more than 800 banquet guests as the award was presented by James A. Sufbridge, president-emeritus of the Retail Clerks and chairman of

## 16 graduate as Plumber journeymen

Sixteen young men received their journeyman certificates at Plumbers & Gas Fitters Local 444's apprenticeship completion banquet at the Blue Dolphin restaurant in San Leandro.

United Association International Representative Lou Stein and San Leandro Superintendent of Schools Edward Holden were guest speakers. Arrangements were handled by apprenticeship coordinator Ray Dunning.

The new journeymen are David Bolstad, Harold Brown, Charles Begley, Oscar Centoni, Don Chehak, Tim Clark, Bruce Collins, William Devine, Fred Duffin, Frank St. Denis, Robert Hanson, Philip Lucas, Richard Madrid, Harvey Rogers, Edward Weston and Robert Yorba.

## Summer students

More than 75 one-week labor institutes scheduled on college campuses this summer by the AFL-CIO and affiliates are expected to draw 12,000 unionists.

## Congressmen honor A. Philip Randolph

President-emeritus A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, an AFL-CIO vice president, won the Congressional Black Caucus' first Adam Clayton Powell Award for his labor and civil rights leadership. Caucus Chairman Louis

Stokes said that "from the very beginning Randolph perceived the fact that social and political freedom of black people in America must grow from political freedom . . . that we can never be socially and politically free until we are economically secure."

the AFL-CIO Community Service Committee.

Randolph reviewed the long and still continuing struggle of the nation's black people for social justice and the role of the labor movement in lending its strength to the struggle.

Because leadership will not come from the White House, he said, organized labor must carry on the fight.

"Organized labor also gives strength to the human spirit," he observed, "and this is something the White House cannot deal with."

Randolph stressed that the coming Presidential election will have overriding significance for the labor-civil rights alliance.

"If we don't make the right decision," he warned, the progress of workers and Negroes will be set back for years to come. But if the nation moves in the right direction in the elections, "we can see great things ahead," he predicted.

Randolph urged the labor movement to accept responsibility for giving direction to the forces of change. "We cannot

achieve goals with ideas alone," he said, "we must have force also—and that is how great movements are built."

AFL-CIO President George Meany declared:

"Phil Randolph started many years ago with a set of ideals and principles determined to make life better for many of those at the bottom of the economic ladder.

"It was a lonesome fight for many years. A fight for civil rights. The fight for justice...

"And while Phil Randolph is a great humanitarian, a great civil rights leader, he always has been a great labor leader—a trade unionist.

"He has courageously fought discrimination within the trade union movement itself. We have never made any bones about the fact there was discrimination in the trade union movement—not to the extent, perhaps, that it existed in the community at large, but we never tried to sweep it under the rug...

"It's been a long, hard road but we see progress."

(POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT)

## ELECT...

## ARSIE "ART" BIGBY

Secretary-Treasurer, 5 Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters

HE'S QUALIFIED FOR THE JOB

- ★ 10 years as a business agent
- ★ 10 years of negotiating and organizing
- ★ 5 years on Mill-Cabinet Trust Funds board of trustees
- ★ He works for cooperation by all members and locals
- ★ He listens—he acts—for a better council
- ★ With sanction of the delegates and Executive Committee, he will expand the Executive Committee to include more business agents and rank and filers.

ELECT ART BIGBY... July 19, 1972

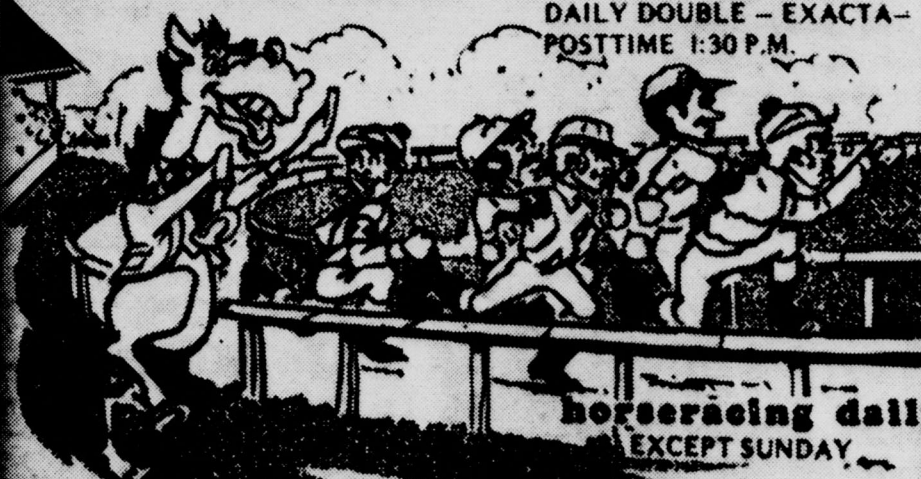
Committee to Elect Art Bigby

**want to horse around?**

COME TO THE **Alameda County Fair**

pleasanton July 2 - July 16

DAILY DOUBLE - EXACTA-  
POSTTIME 1:30 P.M.



**horseracing daily**  
EXCEPT SUNDAY

## The rules for toting your bike

The Highway Patrol reminded bikers that these are the legal requirements for transportation of bicycles on motor vehicles:

Bikes may not obscure a driver's front vision, cover any brake light or turn indicator at the rear.

Bikes may not protrude past the fender line on the left or more than six inches past the fender line on the right.

Loads which deflect or obscure any lights of the transporting vehicle at night are also illegal.



## Long voter residence rules knocked out

State laws that impose lengthy residence requirements for voting are unconstitutional, the Supreme Court ruled.

The court's historic 6-1 decision will make it possible for an estimated 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 persons who would otherwise be disfranchised to vote in all elections.

Federal law now permits persons who meet only a 30-day residence requirement to vote for President.

But until the court decision, they could be barred from voting for other offices on the

ballot if they didn't meet state residence requirements—commonly six months or one year.

With only Chief Justice Warren E. Burger dissenting, the court overturned a Tennessee law that required persons seeking to vote to have lived at least one year in the state and three months in the county.

The language of the decision, written by Justice Thurgood Marshall, clearly implied that any residence requirements exceeding 30 days would fail the constitutional test.

The AFL-CIO, along with other groups seeking to broaden voter participation, has long urged a 30-day limit on resi-

dence requirements.

The same week the court handed down its decision, the AFL-CIO was citing at a House hearing the "shocking fact" that millions of Americans were prevented from registering in the last election "by arbitrary and restrictive residence requirements."

The federation testimony also criticized unnecessarily stringent absentee ballot requirements.

Marshall's decision in effect represented the unanimous views of the remaining members of the old "Warren Court." President Nixon's two most recent appointees, Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr., and William H. Rehnquist, did not take part in the case. Justice Harry A. Blackmun, while voting to overturn the Tennessee case, wanted to do so on narrower grounds and protested the scope of Marshall's decision.

Chief Justice Burger's dissent complained that the court's ruling contradicted a decision the Supreme Court had handed down in 1904, which, he said, "is as valid today as it was at the turn of the century."

A 30-day period, backed up by criminal laws against fraud, is adequate to permit election boards to verify residence, Marshall said.

As for the argument that longer residence is needed to become a knowledgeable voter, Marshall noted that the states do not require any evidence of familiarity with issues and candidates from longer residents.

Besides, he added, with modern communications media, the bulk of campaign activity and voter education takes place during the month before an election.

## Sheet Metal 216

By Bill Maddox

Hi Fellas—

Most shops will be closed Monday, July 3, giving our people a four day weekend. Have fun but be careful.

Until next week,  
Bill Maddox

All members please be reminded that there will be no membership meeting during the month of July, 1972.

Members of the Western States Council Death Benefit Fund be advised that Death Assessment No. 728 is now due and payable. Please do not fall 10 assessments in arrears.

## Watchmakers 101

By George F. Allen

A few weeks ago we reported a watch repair concession for sale. The department was sold and we are working with the new owner to obtain a signed Union agreement. Several meetings have been held discussing the matter. We will report more on this at a later date.

Some things come in twos and this twosome is not a good one. A week ago we received a call from Brother Cecil O'Donnell, Levy Brothers, Burlingame, that his wife, Ethel, was going into the hospital for some diagnostic examinations. The day before Cecil's wife was to enter the hospital she notified us that Cecil was in the hospital with ulcer problems. I do not know how things turned out at this writing but we sure wish them both a speedy healthy return to normalcy.

**WANTED:** An Automatic cleaning machine and a timing machine. If you have either for sale phone the Union office 421-1968.

## Chips and Chatter

By Gunnar (Benny) Benonys

Business Representatives change areas of responsibility as of the first of July through August and September.

North Oakland, Berkeley and Albany will be covered by Gunnar Benonys. Central Oakland and Alameda is covered by Bill Marshall and East Oakland and al San Leandro by Al Thoman.

**OPERATION PAPERBACK** offers its thanks to Brothers Roy Hoover, Ira Cook, Clarence Briggs (International Representative), and George Krause of L.U. 194. Did I miss anybody? Do you Brothers realize you have contributed nearly 5,000 paperbacks to various Army, Naval hospitals, barracks and senior citizens activities? The union has received several nice letters in acknowledgement. Thank you, one and all!

My past two weeks, on Reserve Duty with the U.S. Navy Seabees were spent with fellow Brother Carpenters, Ironworkers, Painters and other craftsmen on various small projects involving our own RMCB-2 Headquarters buildings. Plans are underway for the next Battalion and Regimental Active Duty tentatively scheduled for next February at Gulfport, Mississippi.

Brother John G. Dean, in Riverside, California wrote to say "Hello" to all the Brothers.

Uncle Benny claims, "Women are the kind of problem most men like to wrestle with!"

Li'll GeeGee states that some girls are discreet up to a point, and some are discreet up to a pint.

Cousin Al's daffynition for the day, Race Track: A place where windows clean people.

The Retired Carpenters Club will meet at Local 36 Hall on Thursday, July 13, 1972 at 1 p.m. Please plan to attend and join your Brothers in their deliberations.

See you at the next meeting, Brothers?

## Typographical Auxiliary

By Elizabeth Fee

The regular business meeting of Woman's Auxiliary No. 26 will be on July 11, 10:30 a.m., at the home of Nettie Leonard, 4288 Montgomery Street, Oakland.

Bring your sandwich.

Mary Farley was elected delegate and Nettie Leonard as alternate to the W.I.A. Convention to be held in Milwaukee in August.

Northern California Typographical Auxiliary Conference will be held at the Concord Inn, Concord, July 8 and 9. President Betty Bowdish will preside.

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## Hidden jokers in Nixon strikebreaker bill exposed

President Nixon not only wants to ban the right to strike by imposing compulsory arbitration in transportation industries, but his bill would open up unions to indiscriminate injunctions and severely cut back protection against management changes in pay or conditions during negotiations.

These additional snags were disclosed by railway labor spokesmen at Senate Labor subcommittee hearings on the Nixon bill for compulsory arbitration of disputes in airline, longshore, shipping, railroad and trucking industries.

Union observers are certain that if Congress imposes the Nixon stricture on transportation workers, the bill's provisions would soon be extended to cover all industries.

President James E. Yost of the AFL-CIO Railway Employees Department pointed out that the Nixon bill would eliminate a present provision of the law prohibiting indiscriminate issuance of injunctions against unions.

It also would eliminate National Railroad Adjustment Board, which annually resolves hundreds of railroad and airline disputes over contract interpretations through government-financed arbitration, Yost said.

Instead of the present Railway Labor Act's provision that management may not change pay, working rules or working conditions during negotiations, Nixon would preserve the status quo for only 60 days, Edward J. Hickey Jr., counts attorney for the Railway Labor Executive Association, disclosed.

Railroad and airline negotiations usually last many months.

Federal courts recently ordered National Airlines to pay Machinists members \$6,000,000 in back pay for violating the status quo provision by locking them out for more than a year.

Hickey noted that time limits in the Nixon bill would take away union members' to vote on accepting or rejecting agreements handed them by government arbitration.

Both Hickey and Yost asked approval of Senate Bill 832 by Senators Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts and Harrison Williams of New York to allow unions to strike railroads selectively and permit partial operation of the roads to avoid nationwide shutdowns.

## Pension hiked for Pressmen

Pension benefits for the International Printing Pressmen-Employer Retirement Plan were increased, retroactive to January 1, 1971, at a recent meeting of the retirement fund committee in San Francisco.

The normal retirement benefit factor for current service credits earned was increased from \$4 to \$6.

Several improvements were made in vesting provisions including elimination of the 50 years of age requirement, and reducing the requirement for 20 years of current service to 15.

The committee said it was able to increase new plan benefits as a result of an actuarial review and a change in the investment policy.

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# Money changers in Romney's temple — and building costs

Following are excerpts from a speech by President Edward J. Carlucci of the Sheet Metal Workers International Association to the union's legislative and economic conference in Washington in April:

This society of the spirit was John Kennedy's dream; it has not been Richard Nixon's.

We dream, but we do not day-dream. Our goal is not that Archie Bunker love us all but rather that all of us understand Archie.

And to truly understand Archie is to first recognize that there is a bit of him in all of us. Archie Bunker has been called Richard Nixon's man. Hell, the President is Archie's man.

The President and Archie live in a world of protest, a world they don't understand. And what they don't understand, they resent.

At first, resentment was easy. It was directed at the early, visible protestors — to quote Vice President Agnew: "the freaks, the kooks, the misfits."

... But now the resentment is difficult to express, for the protestors are different.

Archie and the President could cope with protesting students on the campus by calling them "punks," but how do they cope with protesting housewives at the supermarkets? Archie might know, but Archie doesn't need to be re-elected.

Richard Nixon is concerned and with good cause. The new protestors are his kind of people, his silent majority.

... Our union knows what protest is and it has much to protest about with this Administration.

Recently we testified before an emergency panel appointed by President Nixon in the dispute involving our union's railroad members and the nation's railroad barons.

When the President announced his intention to appoint the panel on Good Friday, his Press Secretary, Ron Ziegler, said the President was acting "to prevent a threatened strike by the Sheet Metal Workers Union against all of the nation's railroads."

... The picture, as drawn by Ziegler, was clear. It was also an outrageous lie.

Our union had no intention of striking the nation's railroads on Easter weekend and the Administration knew this. Such a strike would not have served the public interest; it would not

have served our interest. As we said at the time, our union has at least as much concern for the public interest as does this Administration and I stress the words, "at least as much."

Why then did this Administration distort the true picture? One word: "politics." The Administration seeks to enact a bill to prohibit all transportation strikes: rail, air, steamship, trucking, longshore — and substitute compulsory arbitration.

By pretending that the threat of a nationwide rail strike existed Easter weekend, the Administration was obviously hoping to obtain public sympathy and congressional support for its strike-busting measure.

... If one is to truly understand this Administration's problem with politics and integrity, one must first understand Secretary George Romney and the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Secretary Romney, for over three years, has persistently sought to place the blame for the nation's failure to provide adequate housing for all its citizens upon the building and construction trade unions of this country.

He has cited our union wages as a prime cause of housing inflation when his own statistics point to a dramatic decline in the cost of on-site labor as a percentage of the cost of a home; he has railed repeatedly against our "stubborn opposition" to technological breakthroughs when all the evidence points to a general acceptance by most construction unions of industrialized housing ...

The bill by Senator John Tower to repeal Davis-Bacon and the amendment by Senator William E. Brock III to cripple quality local building codes are direct legislative byproducts of the Romney mentality.

I'm not at all certain that Romney's words and actions concerning building trades unions are the result of his personal conflict between politics and integrity.

Unlike some others in this Administration, the secretary may well have believed that the failures of his department, the failures of his programs, were somehow attributable to his favorite boogie man: "labor monopoly power in the construction industry." ...

After the shocking disclosures of the past few months, capped by the April 9 revelation in the

Washington Post concerning the abominable land speculation surrounding the contemplated Shaw area project in Washington, D.C., no rational man can any longer suffer such personal delusions. ...

A generation ago Franklin Roosevelt drove the money-changers from the temple. Richard Nixon has brought them back. Only this time they do not merely want to do business in the temple. They want to sell us the land to build the temple on.

... Our values have become so misplaced that we give better than one construction dollar in three to the non-production elements in the industry — the bankers and the landowners — while we spend most of our time denouncing the productive elements. ...

We will bear our burdens. We will shoulder our cross. But we sure as hell will not also shoulder the silver cross of the bankers or the golden cross of the land speculators.

That is the burden of this administration. ...

Our grievances against this administration are basic:

We want more jobs for our men, lower prices ... and an intelligent, comprehensive approach to the problems of the construction industry.

We are a \$100 billion a year industry. We account for more of this country's gross national product than the steel and automobile industries combined.

This country cannot be prosperous unless this industry is prosperous. And yet if this Administration has ever understood this, it has never acted upon it.

The availability of money is a keystone to construction and this administration has given us the highest interest rates since the Civil War.

One construction worker in 10 is unemployed, or underemployed and this administration stubbornly refuses to release \$12 billion already appropriated by Congress—a substantial part of which would put our people back to work.

... And when we see our members' wages controlled—in the interest of stability—while the Secretary of Agriculture tells our wives to applaud rocketing beef prices, we find this situation intolerable.

And more than that. The stated purpose of the Construction Industry Stabilization Com-

## Speculators fatten

George Romney's Department of Housing & Urban Development "simply has not enforced its own programs" to help poor people buy or rent homes with the result that real estate speculators are fattening off the programs, an AFL-CIO spokesman charged.

Legislative Representative Ray Dennison said such HUD-assisted profiteering on housing subsidy programs is accompanied by the threat that the badly-needed subsidies will be discontinued.

And, he said on the network radio interview program, Labor News Conference, the taxpayers are stuck with a huge loss.

"The fast-buck boys have moved in and taken over these subsidy programs for their own benefit," Denison asserted, "and much of the intended benefit for low-income families is lost."

He said the federal government now holds some 36,000 housing units—most of them in inner-city areas—that had been given no more than "cosmetic treatment" by speculators and sold at inflated prices to low-income families.

"The speculator skims his profits off the top and disappears ... the federal government is stuck with the mortgage for 40 years, and the family is without a home," he stressed.

Denison warned that discontinuing the subsidy programs would be penalizing the very persons for whom the programs were intended and that a much better approach would be far more aggressive pursuit of the wrongdoers.

He said that HUD Secretary Romney goes around the country telling business groups that "the greatness of tomorrow is up to the business groups," but he fails to point out that "it's the business group itself that is causing the programs for which he is responsible to be so racked by scandals and to be threatened now in the legislative process."

Denison pointed out that in the last decade, the cost of labor in the total price of a dwelling has been cut nearly in half, while both the price of land and the costs of financing have doubled.

mittee is to stabilize wages and prices in the construction industry. ...

For better or for worse, CISC has been meeting its obligations in the wage area, but this administration has not fulfilled its obligations in the price area.

Last year, CISC forced renegotiations of hundreds of local labor agreements, which resulted in less of a wage increase than originally negotiated. The process has continued this year.

... CISC has judged a considerable number of deferred increases ... to be inconsistent with stabilization policies. The committee has directed renegotiation of these contracts, to a lesser amount. ...

Where CISC directed lesser wage increases and contractors were not required to renegotiate — and reduce — their job price bid, windfall profits would result and price stabilization would be defeated.

We recognize this problem from the beginning and the

President established an inter-agency committee to handle the problem. ...

Its chairman was Secretary Romney. It consisted of six millionaires and two guys who wish they were. It held two meetings, issued no reports, made no recommendations and was officially dissolved by Presidential order last November.

... the problem remained. It was transferred to the ... price commission. That was last November. The problem is still there. It is still unresolved.

... reductions in construction wage increases have not resulted in commensurate reductions in construction price increases.

The labor members of CISC do not conceive it to be in the public interest for the committee to act as an unwilling conveyor belt, transferring money from the pockets of our members into the pockets of our contractors.

Stabilization and windfall profits are irreconcilable.

## \$300,000,000 wage chiseling predicted

While the Nixon Administration pleads for "voluntary compliance" with the federal wage and hour law, chiseling employers will shortchange America's lowest-paid workers some \$300,000,000 in wages due them this year, AFL-CIO Economist Rudolph Oswald declared.

And he noted that only a tiny fraction of the unlawful underpayments will ever be recovered.

Oswald called for stiff enforcement of the law, vigorous prosecution of violators and penalties that do more than just order employers "to pay the amount they should have paid in the first place."

"The current administration 'has de-emphasized completely the enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act,' he charges on the network radio interview program Labor News Conference.

Oswald said about 1,500,000 workers would suffer illegal wage underpayments this year, many of them members of minorities or handicapped by language barriers.

He added that with high unemployment and the tight job market, many workers who know they're being underpaid won't complain to the government because "they are fearful that their employer will fire them," even though the law protects them against such reprisals.

Oswald refuted the contention that a large part of the problem is part-time workers and teenagers entering the labor force for the first time.

"Most of the violations," he declared, "involve underpayments to adult workers ... often heads of families."

He said that they occur in a wide variety of industries, among both large and small

employers in all parts of the country.

Agriculture, he said, has a very high rate, and there are comparatively "more violations in the South, where wages tend, as a whole, to be lower."

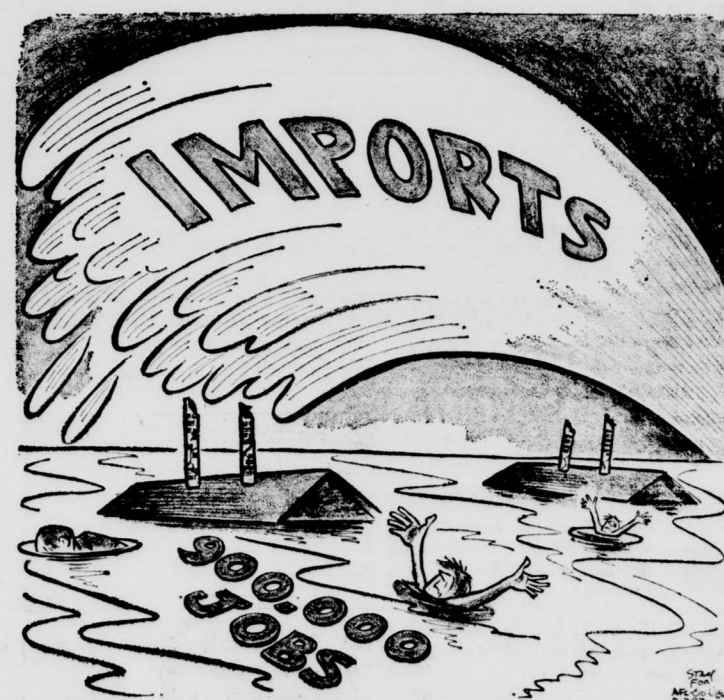
Oswald also denounced the administration's push for a sub-standard minimum wage rate for teenagers.

"If two people are doing the same work, they should be paid the same wage—not a different or lesser wage that is based on the worker's age, or on the color of his skin, or his sex, or the language he speaks," he said.

### Cost of living

Increases in the Consumer Price Index triggered a 4.8 per cent, cost-of-living increase for 1,075,000 retired federal employees and their survivors effective July 1.

### Tidal Wave





# OFFICIAL UNION NOTICES

## Auto & Ship Painters 1176

Auto, Marine & Specialty Painters 1176 meet on the first and third Tuesday of every month in Room H, Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland, at 8 p.m.

Fraternally,  
**LESLIE K. MOORE,**  
Business Representative

## Steelworkers L.U. 7616

Regular membership meetings are held the second Saturday of every month at 9 a.m. at Eagles' Hall, 1228 Thirty-sixth Avenue, Oakland, California.

Fraternally,  
**ESTELLA STEPHENS,**  
Recording Secretary

## Barbers 134

The next regular meeting will be held on Thursday, July 27, 1972, at 8 p.m. in the Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland, California.

Your delegates to the convention will give a full report of the happenings including a first hand report from International President Richard Plumb on the new image and plans of our International, at the July meeting.

Please plan to attend.

Fraternally,  
**JACK M. REED,**  
Secretary-Treasurer

## Berkeley Carpenters 1158

### NOTICE

When sending in your dues by mail, please send to Wm. Mahaffey, 2315 Valdez Street, Room 220-A, Oakland, California 94612.

Regular meetings are held on the first and third Thursdays of each month at Finnish Brotherhood Hall, 1970 Chestnut Street, Berkeley, California.

Fraternally,  
**NICK J. AFDAMO,**  
Recording Secretary

## Carpenters Aux. 1622

All wives, sisters and daughters of the members of Local 1622 are cordially invited to a Social Hour, July 13, 1972, at 8 o'clock p.m.

The place, the Carpenters Hall, 1050 Mattox Road, Hayward. Come get acquainted. Refreshments will be served.

Expecting to see you there.

**MARY ASHLEY,**  
Chairman Pro Tem

## U.C. Employees 371

The next regular meeting of Local 371 will be held on July 8, 1972 at 2 p.m. at Kroeber Hall in Room 155. It will be preceded by the Executive Board at 12 noon. It is very important to attend this meeting.

Fraternally,  
**J. J. SANTORO**  
Secretary-Treasurer

## School Employees 257

PLEASE NOTE: July and August are vacation months, meetings will resume in September unless called by the president of the local.

Fraternally,  
**HAROLD BENNER,**  
Executive Secretary

## A. Crafts and Trades 322

Regular meetings held first Thursday of each month at 8 p.m. in the Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland, Room H, Third Floor.

Fraternally,  
**VERN DUARTE,**  
Financial Secretary

## Millmen's Union 550

Regular membership meetings are held on the third Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. in the Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Room 208, Oakland, California 94612.

Those members who are laid-off from work are reminded to sign the out of work list each week. The new list goes up each Friday and is good through Thursday night.

Fraternally,  
**ODUS G. HOWARD,**  
Financial Secretary

## Hayward Carpenters 1622

Our new contract in booklet form is now available at the Finance Office.

Want to know what's happening? Come to your union meetings!

Regular meetings are held every second and fourth Thursday at 8:00 p.m. at the hall, 1050 Mattox Road, Hayward, California.

Pay your dues at the Financial Secretary's office. It is open at 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. On Thursday 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., Friday 7:30 a.m. until 12 noon.

Members who move should inform the local union of their new addresses.

Fraternally,  
**CHARLES WACK,**  
Recording Secretary

### MOVING? ? ? ?

You are required to keep the office of the Financial Secretary notified of your correct place of residence.

Failure to do so, and when mail has been returned to the office, a \$1.00 penalty will be imposed.

This enforces Section No. 44, paragraph 1 of the General Constitution.

Fraternally,  
**DELBERT BARDWELL,**  
Financial Secretary

## Carpenters 36

The regular meetings for Carpenters Local Union 36 are held the first and third Thursdays of each month at 8460 Enterprise Way, Oakland, California 94621, at 8 p.m. Refreshments are served by the Ladies Auxiliary immediately following each meeting.

(2) The hours of the Financial Secretary's office are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Thursday. Friday the office closes at 1 p.m. Phone 569-3465.

(3) Pursuant to Section 15, Paragraph (b) of the District Council By-Laws, the dues will be increased by \$1.00, as of January 1, 1972.

Fraternally,  
**ALLEN L. LINDER,**  
Recording Secretary

## Sheet Metal Workers 216

The regular meetings are every 3rd Wednesday of the month at 8 p.m. in the Labor Temple.

Fraternally,  
**FRED HARMON,**  
Business Manager

## Alameda Carpenters 194

Carpenters Local 194 meets the first and third Monday evening of the month at 8 p.m. in the Veterans Memorial Building, located at 2201 Central Avenue, Alameda.

Refreshments are served following each meeting in the Canteen for all present. You are urged to attend your Local's meetings.

Fraternally,  
**WM. "BILL" LEWIS,**  
Recording Secretary

## Printing Specialties 678

Meeting second Thursday of the month at 8 p.m. in Cannery Workers Hall, 492 O Street, Hayward, California.

Fraternally,  
**WILLIAM PRENDEBLE,**  
Secretary

## Printing Specialties 382

Meeting second Friday of the month at 8 p.m. in Jenny Lind Hall, 2267 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland.

Fraternally,  
**TED E. AHL,**  
Secretary

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# Take over economic program, Congress told

AFL-CIO President George Meany called on Congress to take over guidance of the nation's economy from an administration that has proven its incompetence.

Price controls have been "a farce and a sham," he told the Joint Economic Committee and prices have been rising just as fast now as they did before the so-called controls.

"The big difference is now, because of wage controls, many workers will be less able to pay the tab," he told the committee.

In the interest of fairness, Meany stressed, "there must be substantial revision of the Economic Stabilization Act.

"And, as we have said time and again, there must be an excess profits tax as an integral part of a fair and effective stabilization effort," he added.

Committee Chairman William Proxmire (D-Wis.) greeted Meany with a needle.

"You drove a hard bargain before you agreed to serve on the pay board," he told Meany.

"You insisted that it be tripartite. Many disagreed with you on that . . . the tripartite feature was not the administration's idea or Congress' idea. It was your idea. And when you walked off the board, you killed it. You strangled your own

baby." Meany denied having fathered the baby that Nixon created when he reached exclusively into business and government ranks to name the so-called "public" members of the pay board.

He spoke of his five years service on the War Labor Board, whose public members operated with no government interference.

He contrasted this with the pay board's virtually automatic lineup of 10-5 against labor, of labor's representatives left cooling their heels while the business and so-called public members reached decisions in private caucuses.

And he reminded the Senators and Congressmen that the same union leaders who joined in the unanimous AFL-CIO executive council decision to withdraw from the pay board continue to serve on the Construction Industry Stabilization Commission, whose public members are free of control and where there is both genuine cooperation and effective results.

As for labor being worse off outside of the pay board, Meany said he couldn't see how it could be "any worse for us."

The thrust of Meany's testi-

mony was the need to control prices. Failure to control food prices, he said, was nonsensical. Decontrol of 95 per cent of retail establishments and nearly all rents made price controls a farce. "The Price Commission seems to decontrol more than they control."

"Bring prices down," Meany demanded, and the pressure for wage increases will be reduced.

Meany prodded Congress also to enact "measures to move the economy to full employment without delay."

The Administration may be indifferent, he said, but "Congress cannot lose sight of the fact that unemployment continues at an unacceptable plateau of close to 6 per cent."

Meany followed the chairmen of the price commission and the pay board to the witness table, and his testimony was sharply critical of both programs.

"The average consumer and worker, particularly those at the lower rungs of the economic ladder, are bearing the brunt of this mess," he charged.

"Price controls are riddled with exceptions and the price commission is unable to provide effective enforcement for whatever degree of price controls remain on the books."

# ILO meet elects U.S. unionist

U.S. worker delegate Rudolph Faupl was elected vice president of the International Labor Organization's 57th annual conference in Geneva, Switzerland. He heads the AFL-CIO team.

Elected president without opposition was Netherlands government representative Gerard Veldkamp in convention action which, with Faupl's election, was seen as a victory for representatives of democratic countries.

Faupl's election was a vindication for the walkout that Faupl led in 1966 when Veldkamp was defeated for the presidency by a single vote by the Polish government delegate whose country had been repeatedly found in violation of the ILO's Convention on Freedom of Association.

The 1966 contest marked the

only success the Communist bloc has had in capturing the conference's highest post, traditionally reserved for a government delegate.

The conference agenda includes the drafting of a new international standards for reinforcing the fight against child labor, a problem shown by an ILO report to persist in many parts of the world.

William T. Dodd, secretary-treasurer of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters is the U.S. worker

adviser on the committee dealing with this question.

President Matthew Guinan of the Transport Workers, is on the committee dealing with the impact on the livelihood of stevedores of the technological developments in cargo-handling.

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# EAST BAY LABOR JOURNAL



FOUNDED APRIL 3, 1926 . . . Only Official  
Publication of Central Labor Council — AFL-CIO  
and Building Trades Council of Alameda County  
AFL-CIO.

46th Year, Number 18

JOHN M. ESHLEMAN, Editor

July 7, 1972

1622 East 12th Street, Oakland, Calif. 94606

Phone 261-3980

## Hern's resignation won't change things

The resignation of William C. Hern as state director of industrial relations was overdue but it furnishes no cause for jubilation.

Because California's employer-minded governor is an odds-on bet to appoint another employer-minded director to succeed Hern.

When Governor Reagan took office, he plucked Hern from the ranks of management to be his labor commissioner—the chief of the division of labor law enforcement who is supposed to defend workers from shortchanging employers.

Under Hern, for the first time in history, the labor commissioner's office refused to collect union members' claims for unpaid wages.

The unionists were referred back to their unions to collect through the grievance procedure which lacks the state's power to secure payment from recalcitrant employers.

A lawsuit by the Alameda County Central Labor Council and the State Council of Carpenters put a stop to that practice—at least for the record.

Mr. Hern later was elevated to head the department and it is ironical that it took disaster and death to threaten his tenure with this administration.

A year ago when a tunnel explosion killed 16 union workers, employees of the department's division of industrial safety disclosed how their superiors had sabotaged efforts to crack down on job safety violations.

That brought about the resignation of the safety division chief and legislative investigators called for Hern's resignation also.

They finally have it. Whether or not it is a delayed result of the tunnel tragedy hardly matters, since as we said this state administration can't be expected to improve on Hern in replacing him.

## This IS the 20th Century

News out of Texas last week underscores the fact that some in this country feel that management-labor relations should return to the Nineteenth Century's standards.

The Texas Supreme Court found that the Texas Rangers had so blatantly sided with farm management and against farm workers in a strike that it invalidated five laws which the rangers had invoked.

A court hearing on a suit by the United Farm Workers National Union was given these charges among others:

- That the rangers openly tried to break the strike.
- That they held two union organizers' heads perilously close to the rails on which a train was passing.
- That rangers beat two UFW organizers whom they had arrested.

Terror and violence were the weapons with which the robber barons of a century ago broke unions.

Police and militia were open tools of management when workers were driven to strike in desperation of low wages, insecurity and oppression in the Nineteenth Century.

And it seems, many still are in the latter half of the Twentieth Century.

Not only police but the machinery of government—the Justice Department, the courts, the National Labor Relations Board—are anti-labor weapons of the present administration.

One does not have to go to Texas to find state police agencies used against working people.

Last month's campus police onslaught against University of California employees and their union representatives is the latest local example.

The arrest, manhandling and jailing of a South County union official by Highway Patrolmen on an accusation of arson—for which evidence was never found—is another.

Oakland police and Highway Patrolmen convoyed scab trucks through printing trades picket lines in disputes last year.

While these and many other available examples prove how put upon working people are, it must be conceded that the blame mainly lies on working people.

They have the decisive say in who is elected—if they vote—and police merely reflect their superiors in elected government.

So, if it disturbs you at all that police physically attack and frame union people, put a stop to it by:

Registering to vote.

Supporting COPE with money.

Voting and campaigning for COPE's candidates.

## The Real Fireworks



## Congress cuts back job safety

The Senate joined the House in telling millions of workers that the Occupational Safety & Health Act Congress passed with such fanfare 18 months ago is not intended to protect them on their job.

It voted 45-41 to prevent the Labor Department from enforcing the law or sending inspectors into any establishment that employs 15 or fewer workers.

That's very little better than the House, which 10 days earlier had voted to exclude workplaces with 25 or fewer workers. A House-Senate conference committee will seek to resolve the differences between the two measures.

The House measure was an appropriations bill amendment sponsored by Representative Paul Findley (R-Ill.). It passed with the vote of 133 Republicans and 80 Democrats. Voting against the slash were 133 Democrats and 21 Republicans.

"It was the intent of Congress," the Advisory Committee on Occupational Safety stressed, "to cover all employers who have an obligation to provide a work environment which complied with the most practicable standards of occupational safety and health."

Chairman Daniel J. Flood (D-Pa.) of the Appropriations subcommittee labeled it "an amendment that would give a license to kill."

Representative Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.), who led the campaign in the House for enactment of the job safety law, pointed out statistics showing that the majority of accidents occur in small business firms—the very workplaces being ex-

cluded from coverage.

The House did approve an increase in the appropriations for the Occupational Safety & Health Administration to \$69,200,000 for fiscal year 1973, about \$1,700,000 more than the Nixon Administration requested.

The amount still falls far short of the \$102,000,000 the AFL-CIO said was needed to effectively enforce the federal job safety standards.



## Made in Japan.

Every year, Americans salute more and more American flags that weren't made in America. Flags that bear the stars and stripes and little tags reading Made in Japan or Taiwan or Hong Kong.

Those flags aren't the only things with such labels. As low-wage, foreign goods flood the market, American industries shut down, people lose jobs.

When people lose their jobs, they can't buy the things you make. Chances are if Betsy Ross

(the Philadelphia seamstress who made the first American flag for George Washington) were alive today, she'd be standing in line for her unemployment check.

So help yourself and help us by looking for the union label in everything you buy. You can find our label in women's and children's garments.

This label stands for the creativity of American design, the skill of American workmanship, the importance of American jobs.



Union Label Department, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union,

## Why meet there?

The Merced County Central Labor Council wrote AFL-CIO President George Meany and the AFL-CIO executive council that it had voted unanimously to object to the council holding meetings in "right to work" states. The council has met often in Miami in "right to work" Florida.

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1972





**HAYWARD** city employees voted heavily to accept their new agreement which United Public Employees Local 390 said was the first in any

Bay Area city to include the agency shop under which non-members must pay equivalent of dues to union which negotiates for them.

## Bay newsmen protest police attacks

Police on both sides of the Bay have come in for protest by the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild—for beating newspaper people during anti-war demonstrations and using the press card system to check for outstanding traffic warrants.

Berkeley police upheld complaints of cameramen Vince Maggiora and Terry Schmitt that an officer beat them at Haste Street and Telegraph Avenue during the May 9 dem-

onstrations.

Maggiora produced his press card and identified himself as a newsman when the cop told him to move on. The cop said that didn't matter and charged Maggiora clubbing him on the back and legs as the cameraman fled.

Schmitt photographed the incident, then was set on himself, and Maggiora took pictures of the second attack.

With photographic evidence, police brass agreed after a

three-week investigation that the officer was at fault and recommended suspension. The cop beat the department to it by enlisting in the Marines.

The Guild's Representative Assembly, meanwhile, has adopted a resolution "unequivocally opposing the use of the renewal of the police press passes as an administrative tool of the (San Francisco) police department—that is to run criminal warrant checks on working members of the San Francisco press."

## Shell workers ban unsafe jobs

Continued from page 1

city council has indicated it will investigate the safety situation at Shell.

The issue hangs on management "economy," Jacobs said, with resulting manpower shortages.

Additionally, suspensions have reduced the plant's fire-fighting potential so that in many cases, he said, "these jobs are being filled by personnel without even minimal fire sup-

pression training.

"Effective fire suppression capabilities no longer exist," he added.

He charged that Shell was allowing fire equipment to deteriorate and the plant accident rate was constantly increasing, indicating management had failed to meet the law's requirement for a safe workplace without recognizable hazards.

Specifically, he declared:

1. Operators have been injured when forced to perform craft and maintenance duties for which they were untrained and unqualified.

2. Immediate foremen, who are not qualified to decide, have assigned unsafe work to employees.

3. Maintenance personnel are not assigned to plant coverage for 16 of every 24 hours and no qualified mechanics are scheduled for weekend work.

Management has been "unresponsive" to the union's proposed safety measures, he said. He listed them as:

1. Establishing a safety committee, including union representation, empowered to investigate, inspect, review and then make recommendations to insure and maintain a safe workplace for all employees.

2. Permitting a union representative access to plant areas to investigate safety complaints at job sites.

3. An investigation of the entire fire protection system from the standpoint of both prevention and fire fighting.

The union said the company should either guarantee com-

plete and adequate public fire protection by the Consolidated Fire District or establish a properly equipped and trained fire fighting department, staffed by fulltime, adequately-paid and qualified professional.

4. A dispensary on the plant premises, fully equipped and properly manned.

5. Around the clock coverage by a doctor or qualified industrial nurse on the plant premises.

6. Requirement that persons operating company rescue equipment be fully trained and qualified.

7. Qualified ambulance service on an around the clock basis by the company.

8. Requirement that foremen and employees be fully instructed in first aid for injury and illness.

## Kaiser struck in East Bay

Continued from page 1

negotiations over the weekend but Local 29 gave Kaiser a revised proposal through a state conciliator Saturday and got an answer which the union called unsatisfactory on Sunday.

Joining Local 29 in the conciliation meeting were Executive Secretary-Treasurer Richard K. Groulx of the Alameda County Central Labor Council and Secretary-Treasurer Timothy J. Twomey of Hospital Workers Local 250.

Kaiser had refused to switch from its pension plan to the Local 29 plan although, Ned-

## from the EDITOR'S CHAIR

### Big brother rides again—how far will he get?

Continued from page 1

Which means that while bugging you is a no no, the military may keep right on doing it.

Obviously, just listening to what you say isn't going to stop you from whatever you have in mind to do.

The issue is not that, however, but the words in the Constitution protecting your privacy. I remember something from seventh grade civics about "unreasonable search and seizure" even if five of the nine men on the Supreme Court have forgotten it.

Four of that five are all the men whom R. M. Nixon has so far been able to get on the Supreme Court. Among those who voted against a spied-on citizen's right to sue was Nixon appointee Bill Rehnquist who, as I noted last week, stood firm as an assistant attorney general for the government's freedom to bug.

You will recall in this connection that while the Senate was thumbing down Nixon's first Supreme Court choices Nixon declared angrily that he had a "right to appoint" and the Senate has a "duty to advise and consent."

In other words, although the Constitution quite clearly gives the Senate veto power, Mr. Nixon feels that it is bound to accept his nominees to the court which has the final say on everything.

This is what I mean by Big Brother.

FORTUNATELY, Mr. Nixon's four can't always get the one more vote they need to dictate the court's verdicts. Sometimes, but not too often, they split among themselves.

But, unless Mr. Nixon is defeated this year and none of the other five justices die or quit during 1972, the four could well become five or six.

Then, if you think you've seen the Constitution rewritten so far, Big Brother will show you a thing or two.

SINCE THE above was written, a federal judge has temporarily held up part of the new law which gives the government the right to look at every check you write.

Until a three-judge panel rules on it in a couple of weeks, banks can't be forced to turn over copies of your transactions to Uncle Sam.

But banks still must make copies of your checks and keep records of your account to be ready in case the law is upheld and Uncle wants a look.

I would guess that, despite this law's obvious invasion of privacy Big Brother has better than a 50-50 chance to be able to take that look, considering the current and possible future makeup of the Supreme Court.

And it is a cinch the government will take that look because that is the nature of Big Brother.

## Food prices climb

Continued from page 1

"controls" was not materially changed.

The scheme of "Phase II," which puts no control on prices middlemen and retailers to re-of unprocessed food and allows fleet cost increases to them, was retained.

(In his copyrighted column, printed in last week's East Bay Labor Journal, consumer expert Sidney Margolius said: "Led by meat prices, food costs are heading for a new record."

"A comparison of market reports in three large cities shows that prices of seven meat cuts on which moderate-income families depend, already have gone up an average of 4 per cent mid-April to mid-June, with the biggest hikes still ahead . . ."

The May food price rise was measured on the "market basket" index of the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics. BLS

found that its May market basket of typical food commodities would be worth \$1,288 over 12 months.

That came close to the all time high of \$1,297 marked in February.

In Washington, AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger told a radio interview program that both wholesale and consumer prices of all consumer commodities are going up at a yearly rate of 4 or 5 per cent . . . very far from anything near the administration's "price target" of between 2 and 3 per cent.

"The new rise in interest rates can be taken as a warning that we may be in a new bulge of inflation . . . from week to week, from month to month, the same amount of money buys less and less at the supermarket," he said.

Three days before the May price figures were published Donald Rumefeld, the director of Nixon's high level "Cost of Living Council," said in San Francisco that the cost of living increase rate has dropped within the administration's goal of 2 to 3 per cent.

Reporters asked him why, if that were so, "Phase II" did not phase out.

"Well, these are only short term figures," he replied. "We should wait a longer time to see what happens."

Asked if he were saying the cost of living could go up, he replied: "No, I'm not saying that."

Asked to explain what he did mean, he replied:

"I'm saying it could go up or it could go down."

It went up. In the Bay Area, food prices were three-tenths of 1 per cent over April and 3.5 per cent over May of 1971.